• إقامة الحجة على طواغيت آل سعود

الطالب ياسين بن
حسن ابن احمد بن
عماري

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

و صلاة و سلام على اشرف المرسلين ، رسول الله والإمام المجاهدين محمد ابن عبد الله ﷺ

Introduction: The Betrayal of Tawhid and Shari'ah

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate.

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, and peace and blessings be upon the Seal of the Prophets, Muhammad ﷺ, his family, and his companions.

This book is a necessary response to the systematic destruction of Tawhid and Shari'ah in the Arabian Peninsula under the rule of Mohammed bin Salman (MBS). The so-called Vision 2030 agenda has transformed the land of the two holy sanctuaries into a playground for secularism, moral corruption, and the war against the scholars (ulama).

The ruler who does not govern by what Allah has revealed, replaces the Hudud of Islam with man-made laws, allies with the enemies of Allah, and imprisons those who call for truth has committed clear kufr (disbelief). This book is written to establish the hujjah (proof) against this tyrannical regime, in accordance with the Quran, Sunnah, and the consensus (ijma') of the scholars.

I seek only the pleasure of Allah and the preservation of the truth in this era of deception.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: The Obligation of Ruling by Shari’ah

• Allah’s command to judge by His law

• The ruling on those who legislate outside of Islam

• Statements of classical scholars (Ibn Taymiyyah, Ibn Kathir, Al-Shawkani, etc.)

Chapter 2: The Kufr of Mohammed bin Salman

• Replacing Shari’ah with man-made laws

• Promoting secularism and feminism in Saudi Arabia

• Hosting immoral Western events (concerts, mixed-gender gatherings, etc.)

• Normalizing relations with Zionists and other enemies of Islam

• Implementing repressive surveillance and silencing dissent

Chapter 3: The War Against Scholars

• The imprisonment and killing of scholars (Salman al-Ouda, Awad al-Qarni, etc.)

• Islamic ruling on harming the ulama*

• How past tyrants persecuted scholars and their fate in history

Chapter 4: The Suppression of Islamic Dawah

• Destruction of independent Islamic institutions

• Restricting freedom of speech for religious scholars while promoting secular voices

• The dangers of silencing the scholars

Chapter 5: The Economic and Political Corruption of MBS

• Theft of wealth and exploitation of resources

• Extravagant spending and selling the nation’s assets to the West

• Oppression of Saudi citizens and crackdown on protests

Chapter 6: The Islamic Ruling on Obeying a Tyrannical Ruler

• Understanding the principle of obedience to rulers in Islam

• When disobedience becomes obligatory

• Historical examples of scholars opposing unjust rulers

Chapter 7: The Obligation to Stand Against Tyranny

• What can Muslims do in response to this oppression?

• Lessons from Islamic history on resisting unjust rulers

• The responsibility of scholars and common people in enjoining good and forbidding evil

1. Ruling by Secular Laws Instead of Shari'ah

One of the clearest evidences of kufr is abandoning the rule of Allah and implementing secular laws.

Allah says in the Qur'an:

"And whoever does not judge by what Allah has revealed – then it is those who are the disbelievers (kafirun)." (Surah Al-Ma'idah 5:44)

Ibn Kathir commented on this verse:

"Whoever rejects the rule of Allah in favor of man-made laws has committed major disbelief (kufr akbar), which expels one from Islam." (Tafsir Ibn Kathir)

Mohammed bin Salman has replaced Islamic rulings on hudud (Islamic punishments) with Western legal codes, allowing:

• The removal of religious police authority

• The legalization of entertainment that promotes haram acts

• The replacement of traditional Islamic governance with secular policies

This alone is kufr by the ijma' (consensus) of the scholars.

Promoting Moral Corruption

Under MBS's rule, Saudi Arabia has hosted mixed-gender concerts, fashion shows, and movie screenings, all of which directly contradict Islamic teachings.

The Prophet ﷺ said:

"There will come leaders who will guide people with other than my guidance. Whoever obeys them has gone astray." (Sahih Bukhari, 7222)

Normalizing Relations with Zionists

The Prophet ﷺ warned:

"A time will come when you will ally with the Jews, and they will betray you." (Musnad Ahmad, 22803)

MBS has openly worked with Zionist leaders, allowed Israeli officials to visit Saudi Arabia, and promoted normalization, despite the occupation of Muslim lands. This is an act of clear muwalat (allegiance) to the disbelievers, which Allah warns against:

"O you who believe, do not take the Jews and the Christians as allies. They are allies of one another. And whoever among you allies with them has become one of them." (Surah Al-Ma'idah 5:51)

2:The Kufr Of MBS

1. Replacing Shari'ah with Man-Made Laws

Allegation: MBS is replacing Islamic law with secular laws

Critics argue that MBS is systematically dismantling the application of Shari'ah in Saudi Arabia and replacing it with man-made laws, which is considered an act of disbelief in Islam.

Examples of Legal Changes Under MBS

• Introduction of new laws contradicting Shari'ah: In 2021, Saudi Arabia introduced a Personal Status Law, a Civil Transactions Law, and other legal frameworks that critics claim deviate from Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh).

• Weakening the authority of Islamic scholars: The powers of the Council of Senior Scholars have been restricted, and religious verdicts (fatwas) that oppose government policies have been suppressed.

• Promotion of secular legal norms: MBS has publicly stated his intention to create a modern legal system, aligning Saudi laws with global standards rather than Islamic law.

Islamic Evidence

• Qur'an (5:44)

"And whoever does not judge by what Allah has revealed – then it is they who are the disbelievers (kafiroon)."

• Ibn Kathir's Tafsir on 5:44

Ibn Kathir states that ruling by other than what Allah revealed can be major kufr (disbelief) if one believes man-made laws are superior or equal to Shari'ah.

Critics argue that by intentionally replacing Shari'ah with secular laws, MBS has committed kufr akbar (major disbelief), taking him outside the fold of Islam.

---

2. Promoting Secularism and Feminism

Allegation: MBS is pushing secular and feminist ideologies

Saudi Arabia, traditionally known for its strict Islamic governance, has seen major liberal reforms under MBS. Critics claim these changes promote secularism, Western feminism, and moral corruption.

Examples of Liberal Reforms

• Allowing women to remove hijab and wear revealing clothes in public.

• Legalizing gender mixing in public places, including entertainment venues.

• Encouraging feminist movements that advocate for ideas conflicting with Islamic gender roles.

Islamic Evidence

• Qur'an (2:120)

"And never will the Jews or the Christians be pleased with you until you follow their religion."

• Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:

"Whoever imitates a people is one of them." (Sunan Abu Dawood 4031)

Critics argue that promoting secularism and feminism undermines Islam by imitating disbelievers and abandoning Islamic values.

---

3. Hosting Immoral Western Events

Allegation: MBS is corrupting Saudi society with Western entertainment

MBS has allowed concerts, music festivals, and Western-style events that were previously banned in Saudi Arabia.

Examples

• Hosting Western musicians like Nicki Minaj, Justin Bieber, and BTS, despite their music promoting immoral themes.

• Introducing nightclubs and dance festivals, such as the MDL Beast music festival, where men and women mix freely.

• Decriminalizing music and dance in public, which was previously restricted due to its conflict with Islamic teachings.

Islamic Evidence

• Qur'an (31:6)

"And of the people is he who buys the amusement of speech to mislead others from the way of Allah without knowledge and who takes it in ridicule. Those will have a humiliating punishment."

• Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:

"There will be among my Ummah people who will consider as lawful: fornication, the wearing of silk (for men), drinking alcohol, and the use of musical instruments." (Sahih al-Bukhari 5590)

Critics argue that MBS has made halal what Allah has made haram, an act that falls under kufr if done knowingly and persistently.

---

4. Normalizing Relations with Zionists

Allegation: MBS is aligning with Israel and betraying the Muslim Ummah

Saudi Arabia has taken steps to normalize relations with Israel, something that was previously condemned by Saudi leaders.

Examples

• Secret meetings between MBS and Israeli officials have been reported multiple times.

• Softening rhetoric against Israel and taking steps towards normalization.

• Cracking down on pro-Palestinian activism within Saudi Arabia.

Islamic Evidence

• Qur'an (5:51)

"O you who have believed, do not take the Jews and the Christians as allies. They are [in fact] allies of one another. And whoever is an ally to them among you—then indeed, he is one of them."

Critics argue that MBS is betraying the Muslim Ummah by aligning with Zionists, which is a form of kufr.

---

5. Implementing Repressive Surveillance and Silencing Dissent

Allegation: MBS is oppressing Islamic scholars and activists

Under MBS, Saudi Arabia has arrested, imprisoned, and even executed Islamic scholars who criticize his policies.

Examples

• Arrest of Salman al-Ouda, Awad al-Qarni, and other scholars who opposed his reforms.

• Khashoggi assassination: The journalist Jamal Khashoggi was killed in 2018 for opposing MBS's rule.

• Strict surveillance and censorship, making it illegal to criticize MBS or his policies.

Islamic Evidence

• Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:

"The best of jihad is a word of truth spoken in the presence of a tyrannical ruler." (Sunan Abu Dawood 4344)

Critics argue that silencing scholars and dissent is a hallmark of tyrannical rule, and unjust oppression is a sign of disbelief.

3: War Against Scholars

The War Against Scholars Under Mohammed bin Salman (MBS)

One of the most controversial aspects of Mohammed bin Salman's rule has been his crackdown on Islamic scholars and religious figures who oppose his reforms. Under the pretext of "modernization" and "fighting extremism," MBS has imprisoned, silenced, or even executed prominent scholars. Critics argue that this is part of a systematic effort to replace traditional Islamic authority with state-controlled religious discourse that aligns with his political vision.

This crackdown can be divided into the following major categories:

---

1. Imprisonment and Execution of Scholars

High-Profile Arrests and Sentences

Many well-respected scholars and religious figures have been detained without trial or given long prison sentences for speaking against MBS's policies. Some of the most notable cases include:

1) Sheikh Salman al-Ouda

• A prominent Islamic scholar and reformist.

• Arrested in 2017 after posting a tweet calling for reconciliation between Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

• Charged with 37 crimes, including “corrupting the land” and “belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood.”

• Saudi prosecutors demanded the death penalty, but his case remains pending.

2) Sheikh Awad al-Qarni

• A well-known Islamic preacher, academic, and author.

• Arrested in 2017 and accused of “spreading discord” and “opposing government policies.”

• Reportedly sentenced to death, though official confirmation is lacking.

3) Sheikh Ali al-Omari

• A popular Islamic TV host and scholar.

• Arrested in 2017 and allegedly tortured in prison.

• Sentenced to death on charges of “terrorism” due to his religious influence.

4) Sheikh Safar al-Hawali

• A famous Islamic scholar and political dissident.

• Arrested in 2018 after writing a book criticizing MBS’s alliance with the West.

• Suffering from poor health in prison, with limited contact with his family.

These scholars were targeted not for promoting violence but for expressing Islamic viewpoints that contradicted the Saudi government’s agenda.

Other Scholars Arrested Under MBS

• Sheikh Musa al-Sharif

• Sheikh Ibrahim al-Duwaish

• Sheikh Nasser al-Omar

• Sheikh Abdulaziz al-Fawzan

Many of these scholars were not extremists, but rather mainstream Sunni Islamic scholars who opposed the direction Saudi Arabia was taking under MBS.

---

2. The Islamic Ruling on Harming Scholars

In Islam, harming scholars is a grave sin because they are the inheritors of the prophets and responsible for guiding the ummah.

Qur'anic Evidence

1. Allah says in the Qur'an (9:32):

"They wish to extinguish the light of Allah with their mouths, but Allah refuses except to perfect His light, although the disbelievers dislike it."

2. Allah warns against harming those who call to truth (33:57):

"Indeed, those who harm Allah and His Messenger – Allah has cursed them in this world and the Hereafter and prepared for them a humiliating punishment."

Hadith Evidence

1. The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:

"The scholars are the inheritors of the Prophets." (Sunan Abu Dawood 3641)

2. The Prophet (ﷺ) warned against leaders who persecute scholars:

"There will come rulers who will not follow my guidance… Whoever rejects their lies and oppression, he will be saved." (Sahih Muslim 1854)

Statements of Classical Scholars

• Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal: “Between us and tyrants is the scholars. If they become corrupt, the ummah will be led astray.”

• Ibn Taymiyyah: “The killing of a scholar is worse than the killing of a thousand ordinary men, for he is a guide to the people.”

Islamic Ruling on Imprisoning Scholars

Many scholars have ruled that a leader who unjustly imprisons, tortures, or kills scholars is guilty of major sin, and in some cases, kufr (disbelief).

---

3. Why MBS Targets Scholars

A) Silencing Criticism of His Reforms

• Many traditional Islamic scholars oppose MBS’s secularization of Saudi Arabia, such as lifting restrictions on music, entertainment, and gender mixing.

• Rather than debating scholars, MBS arrests them to remove opposition.

B) Controlling Religious Discourse

• MBS wants a state-controlled Islam, where scholars only support government policies.

• The Saudi Grand Mufti and government scholars now issue fatwas supporting MBS.

C) Western Pressure to Reform Islam

• The West sees traditional Islamic scholars as an obstacle to secular reforms in the Muslim world.

• Saudi Arabia has been pressured by the U.S. and Western allies to weaken the influence of religious scholars.

D) Fear of Political Uprisings

• Islamic scholars have historically led revolts against oppressive rulers.

• By jailing scholars, MBS prevents organized opposition.

---

4. The Historical Pattern of Tyrants Persecuting Scholars

A) The Abbasid Caliphs vs. Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal

• Imam Ahmad was jailed and tortured for refusing to support the Mu'tazilite rulers.

• Later, he was vindicated, and his persecutors were seen as oppressive tyrants.

B) Ibn Taymiyyah's Imprisonment

• Ibn Taymiyyah was imprisoned multiple times for criticizing corrupt rulers.

• He is now seen as a great scholar, while his persecutors are forgotten.

C) Modern Parallels (Egypt, UAE, etc.)

• Egypt and the UAE also imprison scholars who criticize the government.

• These regimes rely on government-appointed "scholars" to issue fatwas supporting tyranny.

---

5. The Dangers of Silencing Scholars

A) Depriving the Ummah of Religious Guidance

• Without independent scholars, Muslims rely on state-controlled interpretations of Islam.

B) Opening the Door for Corruption and Oppression

• The removal of scholars allows rulers to impose un-Islamic policies.

• This has historically led to widespread corruption and moral decline in Muslim societies.

C) The Wrath of Allah Upon Oppressive Leaders

• Many past rulers who persecuted scholars faced destruction.

• The Qur'an warns: "Do not incline toward those who do wrong, lest the Fire should touch you." (11:113)

4: Suppresion of Islamic Dawah

The Suppression of Islamic Da'wah Under Mohammed bin Salman (MBS)

One of the most controversial aspects of Mohammed bin Salman's rule is his suppression of independent Islamic da'wah (Islamic preaching and religious activities). While Saudi Arabia was historically known for promoting Islam globally, MBS has systematically weakened the role of Islamic scholars and da'wah institutions, replacing them with a state-controlled version of Islam that aligns with his political and economic reforms.

This crackdown includes arresting independent scholars, silencing religious discourse, restricting Islamic institutions, and promoting a secular agenda. Critics argue that this is part of an effort to reshape Saudi Arabia into a Western-style society where Islam plays a minor role.

---

1. Destruction of Independent Islamic Institutions

Historically, Saudi Arabia was home to major Islamic organizations that spread Islam worldwide, funded scholars, printed Islamic books, and supported da'wah projects. However, under MBS, these institutions have been either shut down, restricted, or transformed into tools of the state.

A) The Purge of the Council of Senior Scholars

• The Council of Senior Scholars, which once had influential independent voices, has been purged and replaced with scholars loyal to the government.

• Any scholar who criticizes MBS's policies is removed, arrested, or forced into silence.

B) The Weakening of Islamic Universities

• Islamic universities in Saudi Arabia, such as the Islamic University of Madinah and Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University, were once centers of Islamic learning.

• Under MBS, these universities have been pressured to avoid teaching political Islam and instead focus on promoting government-approved narratives.

C) Restricting Da'wah Organizations

• Many Islamic charitable organizations that funded da'wah projects have been shut down or forced to limit their activities.

• Saudi-funded Islamic centers abroad have also been monitored and pressured to avoid discussing political issues.

D) Closing Down Religious Classes and Study Circles

• Many traditional Islamic study circles (halaqas) in mosques have been banned or placed under strict government control.

• Private Islamic gatherings and lessons are now seen as a threat to state control over religion.

---

2. Restricting Freedom of Speech for Religious Scholars

A) Arresting Scholars Who Oppose Reforms

MBS has imprisoned or silenced any scholar who criticizes his policies, even if their stance is based on Islamic teachings. Some of the most prominent scholars targeted include:

• Sheikh Salman al-Ouda – Arrested for calling for peace between Gulf countries.

• Sheikh Awad al-Qarni – Jailed for opposing government policies.

• Sheikh Ali al-Omari – A famous preacher and TV host, sentenced to death.

• Sheikh Safar al-Hawali – Arrested after writing a book criticizing MBS.

B) Banning Political and Social Criticism in Khutbahs (Sermons)

• Mosques are now monitored, and imams are ordered not to discuss politics, corruption, or social issues.

• Friday sermons (khutbahs) are controlled, with the government issuing pre-approved topics that avoid criticism of state policies.

• Any imam who deviates from the government's approved narrative risks arrest.

C) Social Media Crackdown on Religious Figures

• Many Islamic scholars and preachers have been banned from using social media.

• The government monitors online activities, and anyone criticizing MBS's reforms faces arrest.

---

3. Promoting Secular Voices Over Religious Ones

MBS has worked to shift Saudi society away from religious values, promoting secular figures while silencing Islamic scholars.

A) Empowering Secular Reformists

• MBS promotes Western-educated secular figures while sidelining scholars.

• Figures who advocate secularism, feminism, and liberalism are given media platforms.

B) Government-Controlled "Moderate Islam"

• MBS promotes a state-controlled version of Islam that focuses on loyalty to the ruler rather than adherence to traditional Islamic teachings.

• He claims to "fight extremism", but his policies silence mainstream scholars, not extremists.

C) Flooding the Society with Western Entertainment

• MBS has introduced Western-style entertainment, including concerts, mixed-gender events, and nightclubs, while restricting religious discourse.

• The General Entertainment Authority has replaced religious institutions as the dominant cultural force.

---

4. The Dangers of Silencing the Scholars

A) Depriving Society of Islamic Guidance

• Without independent scholars, people lose access to authentic religious teachings.

• The government dictates what is "acceptable" in Islam, leading to distortions of the religion.

B) Allowing Corruption and Moral Decay

• Without Islamic scholars speaking against corruption, immorality spreads unchecked.

• Saudi Arabia has seen a rapid decline in adherence to Islamic values under MBS.

C) The Wrath of Allah on Those Who Suppress Islam

• The Qur'an warns against those who prevent the spread of Islam:

• "Who is more unjust than one who prevents the name of Allah from being mentioned in His mosques and strives toward their destruction?" (Qur'an 2:114)

• The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

• "The scholars are the inheritors of the Prophets." (Sunan Abu Dawood 3641)

• Harming scholars is a sign of oppression and leads to destruction.

---

5. Islamic Historical Perspective on Oppression of Scholars

Throughout history, tyrannical rulers have sought to suppress scholars and Islamic institutions, but this has always led to their downfall.

A) Pharaoh vs. Prophet Musa (AS)

• Pharaoh tried to silence the truth, but Allah destroyed him.

B) Abbasid Caliphs vs. Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal

• Imam Ahmad was tortured for refusing to support corrupt rulers.

• Eventually, the truth prevailed, and his persecutors were forgotten.

C) Ibn Taymiyyah vs. Oppressive Rulers

• Ibn Taymiyyah was imprisoned multiple times but is now regarded as one of the greatest scholars in Islamic history.

These historical examples show that suppressing Islamic da’wah never succeeds in the long run.

5: The Economic and Political Corruption of MBS

The Economic and Political Corruption of Mohammed bin Salman (MBS)

Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) has positioned himself as a modern reformer, claiming to transform Saudi Arabia into a thriving economy. However, behind the propaganda, his rule has been marked by financial corruption, economic mismanagement, and authoritarian political repression.

Many critics argue that his policies are not about "reform" but rather centralizing power, enriching himself and his allies, and selling out the country to Western interests while oppressing Saudi citizens.

---

1. Theft of Wealth and Exploitation of Resources

A) Hoarding Wealth While the People Suffer

• MBS controls the world's largest oil reserves through Saudi Aramco, but instead of using wealth to benefit citizens, he has personalized state assets.

• The royal family controls billions while unemployment, inflation, and poverty rise among common Saudis.

• Despite record oil profits, Saudi citizens have faced economic hardship due to government-imposed taxes, subsidy cuts, and increased living costs.

B) The 2017 "Anti-Corruption" Crackdown – A Cover for Theft

• In 2017, MBS launched a purge of wealthy businessmen and royals, allegedly to fight corruption.

• He arrested 400+ prominent figures and detained them in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, forcing them to hand over $100+ billion in assets.

• Critics argue this was not about fighting corruption but stealing wealth from potential rivals and consolidating his power.

C) Selling Off Saudi Aramco to Foreign Investors

• Saudi Aramco, the country's most valuable asset, was partially privatized under MBS.

• This means Saudi Arabia's wealth is now controlled by foreign investors, reducing national sovereignty.

• Many see this as selling out the nation's future for short-term gains.

---

2. Extravagant Spending and Selling the Nation's Assets to the West

A) MBS's Lavish Lifestyle While People Struggle

• Despite claiming to fight corruption, MBS is one of the richest royals in the world, spending billions on luxury items:

• A $450 million Leonardo da Vinci painting

• A $500 million yacht

• A $300 million French chateau

• He imposes austerity measures on Saudis while enjoying a lavish lifestyle.

B) Neom: A Futuristic Megacity or a Scam?

• MBS is building Neom, a $500 billion megacity in the desert.

• The project has been criticized as a wasteful, unrealistic fantasy while Saudis suffer from poverty and economic instability.

• Thousands of tribal families have been forcibly displaced to make way for Neom.

C) Selling Out to the West

• MBS promotes foreign tourism, concerts, and Western investments, turning Saudi Arabia into a Westernized business hub.

• Many argue that this is not development but a way for foreign corporations to exploit Saudi wealth while Islamic values are being eroded.

---

3. Oppression of Saudi Citizens and Crackdown on Protests

A) Jailing and Executing Activists

• Anyone who criticizes MBS's policies—whether political activists, religious scholars, or journalists—faces imprisonment, torture, or execution.

• Examples of victims:

• Jamal Khashoggi – A journalist murdered inside the Saudi consulate in Turkey.

• Loujain al-Hathloul – A women's rights activist jailed and tortured for years.

• Hundreds of peaceful protesters have been arrested or executed.

B) Expanding the Surveillance State

• MBS has created a digital dictatorship, monitoring citizens through:

• Mass surveillance technology.

• Artificial intelligence to track political dissidents.

• Hacking journalists and activists abroad.

• Anyone who criticizes MBS on social media risks imprisonment or assassination.

C) The War on Tribes

• MBS has cracked down on powerful tribal groups that traditionally held influence in Saudi Arabia.

• Al-Huwaitat Tribe – Hundreds of tribal members were arrested or killed for opposing forced evictions for the Neom project.

---

4. Political Corruption and Authoritarian Rule

A) Centralizing Power in His Own Hands

• Since becoming Crown Prince, MBS has weakened all other branches of government and taken full control of Saudi politics.

• He removed Mohammed bin Nayef, the former Crown Prince, in a palace coup.

• He has sidelined other members of the royal family, eliminating all opposition.

B) Silencing and Repressing Opponents

• MBS uses bribes, threats, and assassinations to remove political enemies.

• He has kidnapped exiled Saudis, forcing them to return.

• Many exiled activists and dissidents live in fear of Saudi intelligence operations abroad.

6: The Islamic Ruling on Obeying a Tyrannical Ruler

The Islamic Ruling on Obeying a Tyrannical Ruler from a Salafi-Athari Perspective

The issue of obeying a ruler (wali al-amr), especially a tyrannical one, is a major subject in Islamic political thought, particularly from the Salafi-Athari perspective. Classical and contemporary Salafi scholars rely on Qur'an, Sunnah, and statements of the Salaf to determine the limits of obedience to rulers and when disobedience becomes necessary.

---

1. The General Principle: Obedience to the Ruler

A) Obedience is Obligatory as Long as it is in Good (Ma'ruf)

• The Qur'an commands obedience to rulers:

• "O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you." (Surah An-Nisa 4:59)

• The Salaf emphasized obedience to rulers to maintain stability and prevent chaos.

• Ibn Taymiyyah said:

• "Sixty years under an unjust ruler is better than one night without a ruler."

B) The Prophet (ﷺ) Commanded Patience with Tyrannical Rulers

• Hadith of Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman:

• “There will be rulers after me who will not follow my guidance. Some of their actions you will approve of, and some you will disapprove of.”

• Hudhayfah asked: “What should we do if we face this?”

• The Prophet (ﷺ) said: “Listen and obey the ruler, even if he beats your back and takes your wealth.” (Sahih Muslim 1847)

• Ibn Umar (RA) reported:

• “We gave our pledge to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) to listen and obey, in hardship and ease, in what we like and dislike, even if others are given preference over us.” (Bukhari & Muslim)

C) The Scholars of Ahl al-Sunnah Warned Against Rebellion

• Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal (d. 241H) was persecuted under an oppressive ruler but did not call for rebellion.

• Shaykh Al-Albani, Ibn Baz, and Ibn Uthaymeen also stressed patience with rulers to avoid greater chaos.

---

2. When Disobedience Becomes Obligatory

A) No Obedience in Sin

• Hadith:

• “There is no obedience to creation if it involves disobedience to the Creator.” (Sahih Bukhari & Muslim)

• If the ruler commands haram actions, obedience is not required.

• Example: If a ruler bans prayer, fasting, or enforces kufr laws, Muslims must not obey.

B) If the Ruler Commits Clear Kufr (Kufr Bawah)

• Hadith of Ubadah ibn As-Samit:

• “You must listen and obey (the ruler), in hardship and ease, in what you like and dislike, unless you see clear kufr for which you have proof from Allah.” (Sahih Bukhari & Muslim)

• If a ruler publicly commits kufr, the scholars discuss removing him, but this must be done wisely to avoid greater harm.

• Ibn Taymiyyah said:

• “If the ruler leads with kufr and injustice, he should be opposed, but only if it will not cause greater harm.”

---

3. Historical Examples from the Salaf

A) The Fitnah of Al-Hajjaj ibn Yusuf

• Al-Hajjaj was a brutal tyrant who killed companions of the Prophet (ﷺ), yet the scholars advised patience.

• Hasan al-Basri was asked: “Should we rebel?” He replied:

• “No, by Allah! If rulers are from Allah’s punishment, you cannot remove Allah’s punishment with the sword.”

B) The Rebellion of Ibn Ash’ath and the Response of the Scholars

• Ibn Ash’ath led a rebellion against Al-Hajjaj.

• Ibn Umar, Hasan al-Basri, and others opposed it, saying rebellion led to more bloodshed and suffering.

• Ibn Taymiyyah later used this example to argue that rebellion often causes more harm than good.

---

4. When is Removing a Tyrant Allowed?

A) If There is No Greater Harm

• Ibn Uthaymeen said:

• “If removing a ruler will cause more harm than benefit, then patience is better.”

• Rebellion is only allowed if:

• The ruler commits clear kufr.

• The scholars agree on his removal.

• There is a realistic chance of success without chaos.

B) If Muslims Have the Strength to Replace Him Without Bloodshed

• Ibn Taymiyyah wrote:

• “If the ummah has the power to remove an oppressive ruler without causing fitnah, then it is allowed. But if it leads to greater harm, patience is better.”

7: Obligation to stand against Tyranny

From a Salafi perspective, the obligation to stand against tyranny is a nuanced issue rooted in the principles of Tawheed (Islamic monotheism), obedience to legitimate authority, and the conditions for rebellion in Islamic jurisprudence. Salafism, which seeks to follow the Qur’an and Sunnah based on the understanding of the early generations (the Salaf), generally emphasizes patience in the face of tyranny while acknowledging that in extreme cases, action may be required under strict conditions.

---

1. Definition of Tyranny (Ẓulm) in Islam

• Tyranny in Islam refers to oppression (ẓulm), injustice, and transgression beyond the limits set by Allah.

• The Qur’an condemns oppression repeatedly, stating:

“And do not incline toward those who do wrong, lest the Fire should touch you…” (Qur’an 11:113)

• The Prophet (ﷺ) also warned against injustice:

“Oppression will be darkness on the Day of Judgment.” (Sahih Muslim)

• However, Salafi scholars differentiate between individual acts of injustice and systematic tyranny by rulers.

---

2. The General Salafi Stance on Rulers and Tyranny

Salafism traditionally follows the doctrine of obedience to rulers (ṭāʿat al-umarā'), even if they are sinful or unjust, as long as they do not command clear disbelief (kufr bawāḥ).

• Key Evidence Supporting Obedience:

1. Qur'an 4:59: "O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you."

2. Hadith (Sahih Muslim): "You will see after me rulers who will prefer themselves over you (i.e., act unjustly)… They (the Companions) said: O Messenger of Allah! What do you command us? He said: Fulfill their rights and ask Allah for yours."

3. Hadith (Sahih al-Bukhari): "Whoever sees from his leader something he dislikes, let him be patient, for whoever separates from the Jama'ah (main body) even a handspan and dies, he dies a death of ignorance."

• Patience Over Rebellion: Many classical and contemporary Salafi scholars, including Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal, Shaykh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah, and modern scholars like Shaykh Ibn Baz, Ibn Uthaymeen, and Al-Albani, emphasize patience, as rebellion often leads to greater harm (mafsadah).

---

3. When Is It Obligatory to Stand Against Tyranny?

Salafi scholars, while advocating patience, do recognize that there are limits to obedience:

A. When a Ruler Commits Open Disbelief (Kufr Bawāḥ)

• The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"There will be rulers over you, and you will see good and evil. Whoever recognizes (the evil) is absolved, and whoever dislikes it is safe. But whoever is pleased with it and follows (the ruler) is destroyed." They asked, "Should we not fight them?" He replied, "No, as long as they establish the prayer among you." (Sahih Muslim)

• Conditions for Standing Against Tyranny:

1. The ruler must commit clear and explicit disbelief recognized by scholars.

2. The rebellion must have the capability to succeed (istiṭā'ah).

3. The alternative must bring greater justice and stability than the current oppression.

4. The rebellion must be led by scholars and legitimate Islamic leadership.

• Ibn Taymiyyah stated:

“If a ruler becomes an outright disbeliever and calls people to disbelief, it becomes obligatory to remove him if possible, otherwise patience is required.”

B. Speaking Against Tyranny

• Even when rebellion is not an option, standing against tyranny can take non-violent forms, such as advising rulers and speaking against injustice.

• The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

“The best jihad is speaking a word of truth before a tyrannical ruler.” (Sunan Abu Dawood)

• Shaykh al-Albani stressed that correction should come through advice rather than chaos.

---

4. The Modern Salafi Approach

In modern times, Salafi scholars are divided on how to deal with oppressive governments:

• Scholars advocating patience:

• Shaykh Ibn Baz, Ibn Uthaymeen, and Saleh al-Fawzan advise that one should endure oppression rather than risk greater instability.

• Example: The Arab Spring saw major Salafi scholars urging patience, fearing greater bloodshed.

• Scholars supporting resistance:

• Some, like Salafi-Jihadist movements, argue that tyrannical rulers are apostates and must be removed.

• Ibn Taymiyyah allowed force if the ruler prevented Islamic obligations (prayer, zakat, etc.).

Conclusion

As we conclude this book, we remind ourselves that the true path to success lies in adhering to the Qur'an and the authentic Sunnah, upon the understanding of the Salaf al-Salih (the righteous predecessors). The way of Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah, particularly in the creed of the Athari Salafi methodology, is one of submission to Allah's revelation without distortion, denial, or misinterpretation.

The believer's duty is to hold firmly to the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger ﷺ, avoiding innovations and misguidance, and seeking the pleasure of Allah alone. We ask Allah to grant us steadfastness upon the correct creed and to make us among those who follow the way of the Prophet ﷺ and his noble companions with sincerity and devotion.

We conclude with a supplication from the Sunnah:

اللهم إنا نسألك علماً نافعاً، وعملاً صالحاً، وثباتاً على السنة، وتوفنا على الإسلام والسنة، غير مبدلين ولا مغيرين

"O Allah, we ask You for beneficial knowledge, righteous deeds, steadfastness upon the Sunnah, and to grant us death upon Islam and the Sunnah, without altering or deviating."

May Allah guide us, forgive us, and grant us Jannatul Firdaus. Ameen.